The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870. NUMBER 188.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement for January.

Reduction During December Nearly Five Millions.

The January Gold Sales and Bond Purchases to be Reduced.

Great Demand for the Report of Special Commissioner Wells.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

[illegible]

New South Wales and New Zealand will carry out the proposed monthly steamer service to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The Bulletin says: "If Senator Williams' Chinese bill proposes nothing more than to prohibit the immigration of coolies and prostitutes it will receive the assent of the large majority of the people of this coast. The time has fully come when this kind of immigration should be stopped." It censures the Mail Company for the importation of Chinese prostitutes in every steamer, and hopes Congressional legislation will secure what could not be gained by voluntary concession.

New Years was observed throughout California, Oregon, Nevada and British Columbia. The colored people of various cities on the coast celebrated the 1st as the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

It appears that the Japanese colony in El Dorado County is only a private speculation of Herr Schnell, who employs the Japanese on monthly wages. The Japanese are here of their own accord. The colony is flourishing.

The shipments of bullion from White Pine in December were over half a million dollars.

WINNIPEG.

Threatened Indian Raid Over the Border—McDougall's Spring Programme.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.

Positive information from Pembina is received from perfectly reliable authority that the United States Government has been notified in a manner and from a source it will be bound to take notice of, that the Canadian adherents in the Red River settlement have incited the Sioux Indians to raid on Pembina and St. Joseph in retaliation, as is claimed, for alleged aid and countenance given to the Red River rebellion by American citizens on this side of the international line. The information on which this notification was based, came from a person in the counsel of the Canadian Government, and in the secrets of Governor McDougall's adherents in the settlement, in order that the gentleman to whom it was given might prepare his own personal safety. He was assured that, if not before then, by the opening of spring, the entire settlement on the American side of the boundary would be wiped out by these Sioux marauders. The government is asked to make inquiries on the subject, and to provide ample protection to residents at Pembina. This notice will be undoubtedly heard of via Washington in a short time.

A letter from Pembina, written the day after McDougall left, says: "There has been no disaffection among the patriots, nor any idea of giving up the cause. It is a fixed fact that there will be no civil war in Red River, as the people are almost a unit in the purpose of keeping Canada out, and they will go in for annexation to the United States before they will submit to Canada's yoke. The Governor and party broke camp, yesterday, and started for home. It is well for him and for the country. We will now have quiet until spring, when we may expect some stirring times, as the Governor has given out that there will be three invading armies into the country—one by Lake Superior, one by York Factory, and one by British Columbia across the Rocky Mountains; and he cited the invasion of Abyssinia as to what the [illegible]

[illegible] will get even with you when the time comes.' There will be evidence enough to condemn him."

MICHIGAN.

Emancipation Celebration at Detroit—Trains Delayed by Snow.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

QUARREL AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

A Member of the House Committee Publicly Chastised.

[illegible]

BELVIDERE.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Tribute of Respect to the Late Congressman Hopkins.

[illegible]

PRINCETON.

Fatally Injured by a Falling Tree.

[illegible]

MARYLAND.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Napoleon's New Year's Addresses.

Ollivier's New Cabinet Announced.

Napoleon Pays a Visit to Ex-Queen Isabella.

Prospect of a Change in the Spanish Ministry.

Yes or No Demanded from the Duke of Genoa.

France.

NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESSES.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

The Emperor, on Saturday, in reply to the usual address of the Corps Legislatif, addressed himself to the President of that body, as follows:

"The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif render me happy. Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives without diminishing the authority given me by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of State, I feel more confident of overcoming the difficulties in the future. When a traveller has gone a long journey and lays aside a portion of his burden he is not weakened, but gains new strength to continue his march subsequently."

In reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris, the Emperor said: "I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris. Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses the doctrines of abnegation and charity."

THE NEW MINISTRY

has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion, M. Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon Daru; Minister of the Interior, Chevandier de Valdrome; Minister of Finances, Louis Joseph Buffet; Minister of War, General Edmund Le Bœuf; Minister of Marine, Regnault De Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Emile Alexis Segris; Minister of Public Works, Marquis de Talhouet; Minister of Fine Arts, M. Maurice Richard; Minister of the Emperor's Household, Count Vaillant; President of the Council of State, Esquiron de Parieu. An Imperial decree separates the Ministry of Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's Household.

SENATOR APPOINTED.

M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice in 1855, has been appointed Senator.

NAPOLEON AND ISABELLA.

The Emperor recently paid a visit to ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. She related to him the proposals that had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier since she had been in France, and said she had refused to accede to them solely to please him (the Emperor).

THE ARMY.

The *Journal Officiel*, referring to rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of the soldiers, pronounces the complaint an exaggeration of a manifestation of ill will, and asserts that the public properly appreciate the matter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

COMMENTS ON THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Emperor, at Paris, on Saturday, forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment here to-day. The *Times* says: "The Emperor promises new liberties. French liberties are already irreconcilable with the pretensions of Rome."

MONETARY.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The Emperor's speech, and successful formation of the new Ministry, have had an unusually [illegible]

Italy.

[illegible]

Spain.

PROSPECT OF A CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]

Cuba.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The Cuban Junta claims to have information of a recent victory of Quesada over the Spanish forces near Moyota, in the eastern part of the island. The Spaniards attacked Quesada's company and were repulsed.

Damaging Storm at the East.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

The Public Lands—The Legislature—Governor McDougall.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution this morning in favor of applying the half million acres of public improvement lands exclusively to the payment of the State railroad bonds.

The Legislature meets to-morrow. Mr. Waterman, of Winona, or Colonel John L. Merriam, of Ramsey County, will probably be elected Speaker. Both are considered good men for the position.

Several schemes are said to be on foot looking to the distribution of the lands to certain corporations, but none are fully developed yet.

Governor William McDougall is still at Park Place with his staff and family, but will probably leave to-morrow for Ottawa.

No later news of importance from Fort Garry.

IOWA.

Large Shipments of Silkworm Eggs from Japan.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Jan. 3.—Two tons of silkworm eggs, under charge of Mr. Wittenback, came in the baggage car of the Pullman hotel train from San Francisco to-day. Mr. Wittenback left Yokohama, Japan, December 2 with these eggs, reaching Omaha in just thirty days. He left for Chicago by the Chicago & Northwestern railway. It will be necessary to put on a train of cars to accommodate the business, the same as has been done to properly handle the fruit from California. The rate through from Yokohama is twenty-five cents per pound in gold. In this shipment there were seventy-eight packages of seventy pounds each, and valued at $800 per package. Mr. W. speaks in high praise of the route, and is hopeful of the experiment, with very little doubt of its success, and the future benefits the railroads will derive.

Railroads in the United States.

From the American Railroad Journal, Jan. 1, 1870.

It is difficult with all our accumulated facilities to reach every portion of our vast country, and ascertain the exact condition of the railroad interest in each State or section. And during the last year the development of this great interest of the nation has been so immense and so rapid as to make it impossible to keep pace with its growth. The construction of the Pacific Railroads, indeed, has forced all parts of the country to railroad extension, and hence we find that the extent of mileage constructed and improvement on old lines has been greater in 1869 than in any former year of our railroad history. When we state that there have been brought into use during the year no less than [illegible] miles of new road, this fact is fully proven. This is more than one-eighth part of the total mileage in the country, the other seven-eighths having taken forty years of varied fortune to establish. Yet still we are progressing, and the year now commencing promises to eclipse even the year just closed. We have now in use an estimated mileage of [illegible] miles, and also projected and in progress a mileage of [illegible] miles. Take all the world without the United States, and this is not equalled. Truly we are progressive, and see in all this development a destiny as grand as insured. With our railroads we scale mountains and span the uninhabited plains, which are still in possession of the Indian, and open up vast territories for human habitation, which, without the railroad, must forever have been closed against civilization. If we are going fast, we are going in the right direction, and the day is not far off which will give us the great benefits we seek in our headlong course. The railroad will unite us, and make us the great nation of the world, free and indissoluble.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of mileage and cost to the several States and Territories:

States, etc.	Miles of Road. Total.	Miles of Road. Open.	Cost of road & equipm't.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Strike of the Western Union Telegraph Operators.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN AND WABASH AVENUE BRIDGES.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is emphatically the **People's Advocate.** It is opposed to monopolies, rings, and swindling combinations of all kinds. It has no interests or alliances apart from those of the great public to whose friendship and patronage it is indebted for the measure of prosperity it enjoys. A distinguishing characteristic of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, that it always boldly takes the INITIATIVE on important public questions, and waits for time and reflection among the people to prove that it is right.

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be morally certain that, with the extinction of slavery and its adjuncts, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, questions relating to the Public Debt, Taxation, and the Currency will be the ruling and governing issues upon which the country will be divided. It is proper, therefore, to indicate the views on those questions which THE TRIBUNE will maintain and defend. It holds

1. That an irredeemable and fluctuating currency is the most expensive, injurious, and oppressive form of circulating medium for all classes of people, excepting only the speculators and stock gamblers.

2. That the credit of the nation is its most valuable possession, and that the efforts of the government should be constantly directed to the improvement of its credit, to the end that its bonded debt may be refunded at a lower rate of interest.

3. That, with the restoration of the public credit, the business of banking should be made free, subject to the safeguards which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

4. That all taxes imposed upon the people should be adjusted solely with a view to the raising of revenue for the government, and that there should be a material and speedy reduction in the existing rate of taxation, both under the internal revenue and the tariff systems.

AS A NEWSPAPER

THE TRIBUNE claims *pre-eminence* among Western *journals*. It expends more money for news than any other publication west of New York. It maintains a corps of *correspondents* and special *reporters* equal in number and intelligence to those of any New York [illegible]

[illegible]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Payable in Advance.

[illegible]

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless received from this office. Address,

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Chicago, Ill.

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BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,

BANKERS,

[illegible]

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

94 Broadway, New York,

[illegible]

Banking & Commission Business.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

REVOLUTION DOLLAR SALE.

THE REVOLUTION

DOLLAR STORE,

73 Lake-st.

ROOM, ROOM,

FOR A BANKRUPT STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

Great Clearing Sale

OF

FANCY GOODS AND BOOKS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of FIRST CLASS GOODS, REDUCED from $3 to $2, from $2 to $1.50, and many articles reduced from the $2 and $3 Departments to ONE DOLLAR.

Great Bargains in Albums, Books, Chromos, Pictures, Vases, Parian Ware, Jewelry, Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Fans, Cigar Stands, Cigar Cases, Dolls, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

COMPETITION WANTED.

Revolution in Prices Declared at

73 LAKE-ST.

Goods at Wholesale.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

E. B. MYERS,

PUBLISHER,

87 Washington-st.

Bassett's Criminal Pleading and Practice;

With PRECEDENTS OF INDICTMENTS and Special Pleas, based on the Illinois Code, an Appendix of Special Pleadings and Practical Suggestions. By JAMES BASSETT, Esq., Counsellor at Law. 1 vol. 8vo. Price, $4.50.

Clifford's Probate Guide,

For Administrators, Executors and Guardians, in the settlement of Estates, being a Treatise on the Laws relating to Probate business, with numerous forms, including Precedents for Clerks' entries.

Second Edition. Revised and Greatly Enlarged, embracing the Statute of Wills and Probate Laws, to 1869, and the Decisions of the Supreme Court to the latest issue. An APPENDIX on the Construction of Wills, and Rules of Evidence thereon; the Rules of the County Court of Cook County, as prepared by Hon. James B. Bradwell. Edited by JAMES BASSETT, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. Price, $5.50.

ILLINOIS REPORTS.

SCAMMON'S, vols. 2 and 4; GILMAN, vol. 1. ILLINOIS, vols. 16 and 18, New Edition, with Notes by Hon. W. H. UNDERWOOD. Price, $6 per volume.

. The other volumes, now out of print, will speedily follow.

Any of the above sent free of transportation on receipt of the price.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher,

LAW BOOKSELLER AND IMPORTER,

87 Washington-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS'

LAST AND BEST STORY,

"MORE SECRETS THAN ONE,"

[illegible]

DAVIS & ELVERSON,

Publishers and Proprietors of Saturday Night,

Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ

Ecce Femina,

[illegible]

SOLD BY BOOKSELLERS.

Mailed (post paid) by the publisher,

CARLOS WHITE, Hanover, N. H.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ANNUAL RENTAL OF PEWS

IN THE

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH,

Corner of North Dearborn and Whitesta. (L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Pastor),

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock.

The Church will be open after 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, to give opportunity for examination of seats.

A LADY RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM EUROPE,

And having a much better wardrobe and other personal property than her circumstances will warrant, is desirous of disposing of some of these articles at private sale. She has taken rooms at the

MAISON DOREE,

On Wabash-av., and can be found there at 9 o'clock to-day. Her list comprises some of the most magnificent articles of wearing apparel ever seen in this city, such as shawls, furs, dresses, jewelry, etc. A fine chance for bargains.

Chicago Stock Board,

December 31, 1869.

The annual election will be held at the rooms of the board on the second Tuesday in January, the 11th, at 10 a.m. A. S. DALZELL, Secretary.

WEST SIDE TAXES.

I am now prepared to receive the State, County, and Town taxes, at my office, Room 3 Yates Building, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

ALONZO RAMSDELL, Collector.

RECEIPT

For Making Every Kind of Liquor.

[illegible]

L. M. FORD, Box 545 Post Office.

Hyde Park Taxes.

I am now prepared to receive Taxes for 1869, at my office, No. 90 LaSalle-st.

HIRAM VANDERBILT, Collector.

WANTED.

Wanted—To Purchase

A movable frame house of not less than 12 rooms, in South Division, to be removed next March or sooner. Address, with price, M O K, Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS.

[illegible]

SAFE WANTED.

A second-hand SAFE, with combination lock. Apply by letter, to THE WESTERN NEWS CO.,

121 and 123 State-st.

BOOK-KEEPER

WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

for short Chicago Real Estate and other good securities. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., Room 4 Otis Block, Corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

$1,000, $1,500, $1,800, and $5,000

TO LOAN

[illegible]

LOTTERY.

[illegible]

REMOVED.

REMOVAL.

On and after Jan. 1, 1870, we can be found at our new store, 114 and 116 Wabash-av., where, with increased facilities and room, we shall be happy to see our customers and others in want of Goods in our line.

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers.

ANDREW BROWN,

Provision Dealer,

Has removed from 55 River-st., to 161 South Water-st.

SMITH & NIXON

Have removed to Drake's new block, corner WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

LYON & HEALY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Franklin MacVeagh,

SUCCESSOR TO

HARMON, MACVEAGH & MESSER,

Wholesale Grocer,

36 AND 38 RIVER-ST.

Having purchased the interests of Mr. HARMON and Mr. MESSER in the property and business of HARMON, MACVEAGH & MESSER, we will continue the same under the firm name of

Franklin MacVeagh,

AT THE SAME PLACE,

36 AND 38 RIVER-ST.

All indebtedness of HARMON, MACVEAGH & MESSER will be paid at maturity, at our office, and all debts due the same are due and payable to us only.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

JAMES A. WHITAKER, WAYNE MACVEAGH, Special Partners.

Chicago, January 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of

DIXON & BRIDGMAN,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled only by

J. W. BRIDGMAN,

Who continues the business at the old stand, 276 South Water-st.

JOHN S. DIXON. J. W. BRIDGMAN.

Chicago, January 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

WM. F. STONE retires from our firm, this date. The remaining partners continue the business under the firm name of

T. S. YOUNG & CO., New York, and

YOUNG BROS. & CO., St. Louis.

Our Chicago business being discontinued.

T. S. YOUNG. DAN'L C. YOUNG. EBEN YOUNG.

New York, Jan. 1, 1870.

We have removed our office to 22 Michigan-av.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of

Goff, Larson & Co.,

Is this day (Dec. 22, 1869) dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled only by Goff & Larson, who continue the business at the old stand, Northwestern Tattersalls Stable, corner of State and Illinois-sts., Chicago, Ill.

C. O. LUNDBERG. GOFF & LARSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Franz Fischer and C. C. Fisher, was dissolved, Dec. 31, 1869, by mutual consent. All accounts of above concern will be settled by C. C. Fisher.

FRANZ FISCHER. C. C. FISHER.

The Chocolate and Cocoa business of C. C. Fisher is for sale at 41 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Enders & Kassebern in the business of dealers in Wood and Coal, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the late firm must be paid only to E. Kassebern, and he will settle all liabilities. The business will be continued at the same place by E. Kassebern.

JACOB ENDERS. EMMEGOTT KASSEBERG.

Dated, January 3, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN WRIGHT and A. BOOTH, under name of WRIGHT & CO., Opera House Restaurant, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN WRIGHT will continue the business, collect and pay all debts.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE MUTUAL DEFENSIVE

COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

OF NEW YORK,

(Successors to the Defensive Mercantile Association), will publish their complete

BOOK OF RECORDS,

Of the Northwestern States and the Territories, about the 1st of February.

Chicago Office: 104 and 106 Randolph-st., Rooms 22, 23, and 24.

S. CLARY, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. [illegible] E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED.

Everybody's Lawyer, and Book of Forms

[illegible]

GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

CODFISH.

[illegible] W. H. SQUIRES, 149 South Water-st.

CALIFORNIA

Farming Lands.

[illegible]

ENGLISH

YARMOUTH BLOATERS, 100 large boxes, very choice, from [illegible]

W. H. SQUIRES, 149 South Water-st.

SUGAR.

[illegible] New Orleans fair to prime, and 100 boxes Cuba, [illegible]

JOHN T. FARLOW, [illegible]

APPLES.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of the North Chicago City Railway Co.,

[illegible]

State Insurance Co.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

DISCOUNT.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BANKERS.

GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO.,

314 Broadway, New York.

H. GREENEBAUM & CO.,

Cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

We have this day admitted to our firm Messrs. HENRY and JONAS HESS, formerly of M. HESS & CO., Cincinnati, and will continue to transact all business entrusted to us, promptly and faithfully.

[illegible]

GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, DAVID S. GREENEBAUM, HENRY HESS, JONAS HESS.

New York, January 1, 1870.

Copartnership.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

[illegible]

400 Cavalry Horses Wanted.

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

168 Washington-st.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

DYHRENFURTH

Classical College and Ladies' Seminary.

[illegible]

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.

Election Notice

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

[illegible]

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The people of Canada, as a general thing, resent with much feeling every suggestion of annexation as a remedy for their slow progress in material prosperity. They are unwilling to concede that the activity on one side of the line and the stagnation on the other have any relation to the respective political systems, and hence annexation is rejected, if for no other reason than because it would be a seeming confession that the political institutions of the United States are more conducive to national progress than those of the Dominion. The result is that popular feeling in Canada is more hostile to annexation than it was thirty-five years ago, though in that time the provinces have witnessed the growth of the Union into a vast empire, extended along both oceans, with a population more than doubled, and with an industry and a productive power more than trebled. Within that period a dozen American States have been settled and peopled, which were then remote frontier posts, each of which is now the equal of the largest province in the Dominion. Canada is hardly of more importance now than it was at the date of the American Revolution; and, except in the matter of trade connections with the United States, has really made little or no progress since 1830. Emigrants have turned aside from her, or, if they have sailed up the St. Lawrence, have lingered only a few days or weeks, and then pushed on to the States. Every city and village in the Canadas witnesses the departure of some of its young and enterprising men, every year, to the same foreign country, and already we may say that Chicago is full of them.

The Canadians labor under the great disadvantage of enduring the odium of depending upon Great Britain, without enjoying any of the advantages of members of that empire. The British Canadians, as a whole, are more intensely British in speech and sentiment than the people of England. Hence, whatever anti-British feeling may exist among the American people is naturally arrayed against the Canadians, who, on their part, do all they can to provoke and intensify it. But the policy of the British Government is to develop and encourage colonial independence. For this purpose they permit all the colonies to tax British manufactures at pleasure, and, in return, bear the whole or principal share of the expense of their own government. In short, except in name, the colonies are now independent. There is a general understanding that, if they are invaded, the Imperial Government will aid them; but this promise is an empty one, because the only danger that they will ever be invaded arises from the fact that they are British colonies.

The road out of the great slough of despond in which the Canadas have so long floundered is Independence. So long as they remain British provinces they will remain what they are—nobody. The British connection, while it does them no good, stands in the way of their improvement. There is no reason why Ontario should not accumulate wealth and population as rapidly as Michigan, or the far-off Minnesota, or the remoter Nebraska. Her soil, climate, natural advantages, and diversified products offer to the people of Europe seeking new and permanent homes as great inducements as are offered anywhere else in the world. But the immigrants who leave behind them the recollections of monarchy, when they touch the soil of Canada, behold the flag, and all the outward trappings of a political system which, for the most part, they wish to get rid of, and, accordingly, they move on. Having come to America to be Americans, and not Britons, they go where their desires can be gratified.

Moreover, Canadian dependence upon England stands greatly in the way of reciprocal commercial relations with the United States. Friendly and close relations with an independent State would be readily granted on this side, while a British province might wait long for any similar recognition. In fact, the Yankees despise a dependency of any other Power, even where they respect the Power itself. If the good people of the Dominion of Canada will perfect their political system by taking down the Royal Ensign and raising that of an independent State (and in so doing Great Britain will cheerfully render them every assistance), they will find the whole tone of American feeling towards them changed. They will even find American population and capital going into their States, and all commercial barriers speedily be broken down. A new and indissoluble common interest will grow up between the two countries, under which the Canadas will soon share the wonderful growth and prosperity of these States. Annexation might in time be a result, but only when the people of Canada should themselves desire it.

THE WINNIPEG MUDDLE.

The Toronto *Globe* states that the contract, whereby the Red River country was to be transferred to the Dominion of Canada, required that on the first of December, 1869, the Dominion was to pay over in London, to the Hudson's Bay Company, £300,000, as the Hudson's Bay Company insist, for the territory, but as the Canadians contend, as a quit claim of the possessory rights of that company. In anticipation of this transfer, Governor McDougall went up there to take possession, carrying with him a council selected from the small political hangers-on of the Canadian Ministry. Though McDougall could get no farther than Pembina, he performed his duty after the Mexican style; he issued a pronunciamento declaring the territory transferred to Canada, and claimed the allegiance of the people. But while he was doing this on the frontier; while he, under the American flag, was proclaiming himself Governor of a people on the other side of the line, the Government of Canada was betraying him. It seems that two other things were necessary besides his proclamation,—the payment of the money, and a proclamation of the Queen giving her approval and consent. The Canadian Government, when they heard of the rebellion, and that the Governor was unable to enter the land which he was to hold, telegraphed to London, stopped the payment of the money, and consequently let the bottom out of the whole affair. The sale is "off." The Canadian Ministry refuse to pay the money until they get peaceable possession. The British Government refuse to furnish this, and the Hudson's Bay Company have not the force. The [illegible]

[illegible]

from meddling in that matter. The article struck us as one of the curiosities of literature, and we clipped it out. We now reprint it:

From the Davenport Gazette.

SENATOR-MAKING.—We have had occasion lately to allude to a class of fellows in Washington whose vocation it appears to be to [illegible] fact Dugald Dalgetty in sentiment—and the two adjourn to Welcker's, [illegible] Now this Welcker's is an institution in its line well known in Washington. [illegible] Capital can boast of. Nothing here upon a cheap scale. Covers for five will [illegible] perhaps a hundred dollars may be demanded for the three or four hours' sitting, [illegible] drinking and smoking. So over the wine is concocted a couple of paragraphs, which, after being touched and retouched, [illegible] from its Washington correspondent:

"There is a desire, here, felt by the more [illegible] that Mr. ——, of the House, may be returned to the Senate for the long term. Mr. —— is one of the few prominent men here who [illegible] until he has tried it, the comfort of such a man in this great [illegible] reflect honor on his State, and add brain to the Senate, if selected. I hope, for one, the good people of Iowa [illegible] own interests and honor, and [illegible]

"In writing this, I only put on record the received opinion here. Mr. —— seldom rises in debate that he is not listened to, for the members know that he has given the subject study, and has the talent to understand it, whatever it may be."

So far so good. Glasses are filled again, and cigars additional are [illegible]. But something more is to be done. There must be a heavy endorsement in another quarter. It is arranged by a second member of the fraternity present that the above shall be sent to a willing Chicago paper and receive an insertion there, with the following qualified comment, as the original was pretty decidedly steep:

"This testimony to the statesmanly worth of the distinguished member is no exaggeration. Judge ——, his most formidable rival, has an equally good reputation, although in a different line. While one has been serving in Congress, and there achieving a national reputation, the other has been upon the bench, where he has secured the perfect confidence and exalted admiration of his fellow [illegible]."

The good people of Iowa read all this sickening balderdash, never dreaming how it originated, but wondering how it is that there should be such an overwhelming sentiment in Washington and Cincinnati and Chicago in favor of this gentleman. And so gifted too! and such an orator! and such a splendid national reputation! And, forsooth, the inhabitants of Iowa are charged virtually with having no "sense" if they don't see exactly [illegible]. This Senator-making process outside of the State is not only disgusting, but impertinent. Our Chicago contemporaries have been rapped over the knuckles again and again for their contemptible officiousness, but in this instance they will see that the mark has been overshot all around, and that, at the bidding of his lackeys at the capital, no response will come, such as was intended for the benefit of the mediocre aspirant for Senatorial honors. The people of Iowa are not fools.

It is plain that the person referred to in this article as engaged in the disreputable practice of plying the Washington newspaper correspondents with liquor, for the purpose of getting "puffed" in return, is Mr. Allison. And inasmuch as no articles like those which the Davenport *Gazette* pretends to quote from Cincinnati and Chicago papers ever appeared in them, but are pure fictions and inventions, there is, we think, some justification for the charge which the Muscatine *Journal* brings against the Davenport *Gazette*, that it has treated Mr. Allison unfairly.

SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

The New York *Times*, in a letter from its London correspondent, gives the outline and leading statements of a book entitled "Experiences in Spiritualism with Mr. D. D. Home," by Viscount Adare, with introductory remarks by the Earl of Dunraven. The two "noble authors" are father and son, and the book consists of filial epistles from the illustrious Viscount to his still more illustrious sire, detailing with great minuteness a series of miracles of which Lord Adare and other eminent persons, some of whom are of wide reputation as scholars and authors, were witnesses. The correspondent sheds no other light on Lord Dunraven's position as an investigator than that he long since distinguished himself by his acquisitions in the science of mesmerism, and "succeeded Archbishop Whately as President of the London Mesmeric Infirmary." As the book has not been published, but only a few copies printed in purple and gold for distribution among the aristocratic friends of the House of Dunraven, it will be seen that the advertisement of Mr. Home's supernatural powers is got up in the most gilt-edged and attractive style. For, besides the testimony of its authors, the book places before the public as witnesses such well-known names as those of Mrs. Mary Howitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Dr. Elliotson, besides the Master of Lindsay, the Countess de Pomar, and others, the aroma of whose excellencies has not yet spread over this Western Hemisphere, but who, we doubt not, are the unadulterated product of the fifth distillation of the blue-blood of England, and very good society indeed. This very fragrant and altogether exclusive testimonial to Spiritualism declares that spiritual phenomena have not that hostile attitude toward Christianity which has been sometimes assumed, but, on the contrary, that it has converted some noted Deists to Christians, Unitarians to Trinitarians, and Protestants to Catholics. It recounts thirty-three instances wherein pianos and other heavy objects, including especially Mr. Home himself, were moved across large rooms without any visible means of support or locomotion, at various distances, of from one foot to ten feet from the floor. In fourteen instances flowers are brought by invisible hands and presented to the assemblage. The fragrance is taken from flowers and thrown around the room, and the spirit from alcohol, leaving only the water. Twenty-three times spirit forms are visible. Nine times spirit voices are heard. Mr. Home would pass through solid walls, emerge through a window, horizontally, as if carried, and stand upon nothing in the outer atmosphere. But this was nothing remarkable when compared with the singular lengthenings and contractions of Mr. Home's own person. He would lengthen from his natural height of five feet ten inches to six feet six inches, leaving a space of four inches between his waistcoat and his trousers, and would then contract to five feet. He would elongate young ladies by a symmetrical longitudinal expansion of their persons by some three inches. Whether the ladies came back to their original forms, we do not know, but presume they did—at least in time. Standing against the wall and extending his arms upon it, the witnesses marked the point reached by his finger ends, before and after elongation, and found it nine and a half inches. Materialists, given over as they are to untruth, might have called it ten; but spiritual witnesses, with a tender accuracy, decline to budge beyond nine and a half. Why Mr. Home's arms did not continue to elongate until they could have been used as a submarine Atlantic cable, the narrator, strictly confining himself to facts, and [illegible] does not say. Finally, [illegible] valuable power, for one [illegible] spirits of a doubtful [illegible] Mr. S. C. Hall in the [illegible]

[illegible]

desired in his peculiar line. Some doubting Thomases might require him to swallow a half-peck of blazing turpentine, and declare that short of this achievement they would not believe. Some might require an exterior exhibit of his lungs, aorta, stomach, and intestines, so as to satisfy themselves by ocular demonstration that the secret of these marvellous powers did not lie in the spontaneous evolution of those phenomena under the reciprocal agency of the nebular hypothesis and the development theory. In a word, we read of Mr. Home's achievements, and we respectfully desist from any attempt to account for them, except through the agency of spirits—pure spirits—taken in liberal potations by all parties before the performance began. If this doesn't account for it, what does?

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

The papers of St. Louis contain details of the business done in that city during the last year, and, as the best means of ascertaining the relative trade of both cities, we compare the figures of Chicago:

	CHICAGO. Receipts.	CHICAGO. Shipm'ts.	ST. LOUIS. Receipts.	ST. LOUIS. Shipm'ts.
Flour, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,319,048	2,646,0[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	14,714,4[illegible]	12,400,0[illegible]	3,608,787	1,878,105
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	11,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	1,832,470	484,260	745,769	57,000

These figures tell their own story. An excess of sixteen and a half millions of bushels of wheat, twenty million bushels of corn, and eight million bushels of oats, will do very well, considering this was but a moderate season for Chicago. But this overwhelming preponderance was not confined to breadstuffs. Here are some other articles:

	CHICAGO. Receipts.	CHICAGO. Shipm'ts.	ST. LOUIS. Receipts.	ST. LOUIS. Shipm'ts.
Whiskey, brls	101,494	100,654	49,603	70,909
Lard, lbs.	6,978,047	17,156,159	251,817	[illegible]
Pork, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	403,687	371,628	124,679	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	389,690	100,518	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, No.	1,919,518	1,695,211	344,848	[illegible]
Salt, brls.	668,641	512,000	218,000	[illegible]
Lumber, m.	1,012,678	634,429	174,092	[illegible]

The receipts of tobacco in Chicago were 12,861,428 *pounds*, against 10,128 hogsheads in St. Louis.

St. Louis manufactured 1,001,161 barrels of flour; Chicago, 549,893 barrels.

In every other branch of business, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, as well as in many articles of domestic production, the St. Louis papers give no figures, and, therefore, a comparison is not possible; but in all of them, as well as in the whole range of manufactures, Chicago maintains the lead as decidedly as in the list we have quoted.

The *Western Farmer* (Madison, Wis.) publishes a letter from Hon. P. A. Chadbourn, President of the University of Wisconsin, on the subject of "Diversified Industry," the general drift of which seems to be in favor of some kind of a protective tariff to keep the manufactures of New England out of the State of Wisconsin. True, Mr. Chadbourn says "it is not a question of free trade or tariff;" but, as we are bound to presume that his disquisition has some point, and as we can perceive no other, we are forced to conclude that it is a question of *free* trade or tariff and no other. The Constitution of the United States prohibits any State from levying any tax upon goods imported from other States without the consent of Congress. But, as Congress *may* consent to the establishment of a protective tariff around the borders of Wisconsin, we are in favor of having that consent granted if the people of Wisconsin desire it, provided the cost of the Custom Houses is defrayed exclusively by themselves. We should like to have the experiment of "protection" made thoroughly and satisfactorily by some State, if there be one foolish enough to believe in the doctrine. The principle of State protection is the same as that of national protection. The advantage of having it tried by a single State would be that it would show to its victims, in a very brief space of time, what a monstrous delusion it is, and would cure them of the disease for all time to come.

The Constitutional Convention will reassemble to-morrow, and commence the serious work for which they were chosen. We hope that the political bushwhacking will now cease, and that all the members of the convention will be governed by a desire to secure the best possible constitution for all the people. We observe that the Springfield *Journal* is still grunting about the organization of the committees. We venture to suggest to that newspaper that the work of the committees is of more importance than the names of the individuals composing them, and that when the people come to vote upon the constitution, the nature and character of the instrument will be of vastly more consequence to them than the question who did the printing, or how the spoils were divided.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Joliet *Republican* of the 1st says: "They are working forty convicts at the Penitentiary on army tents. They are mostly those who are not able to do heavier work. They are also working 100 convicts in the cigar department. They expect to be able to turn out 30,000 cigars per day, as soon as they get in full operation. The expense of fitting up has been small. There is a fair prospect of being able to make this department pay well. They have contracts, at fair prices, for all the cigars they can manufacture."

IOWA.

The Lansing *Republican* is responsible for the following: "A widow married a few months ago. Upon eight or ten weeks' trial, she informed her husband he didn't suit, and he left vacancers [illegible], as a third hand no longer wanted. More lately another left upon a like signification from his better half, only he snivelled at the loss of a situation. And still more recently, another said he would leave if his wife would raise him seven dollars, and thereupon she mortgaged her cook-stove for the money. He had to sign the mortgage with her to make it valid. She then handed him the money, and he left. These departures are improvements to North Lansing."

From a circular issued by the State Department of Iowa we learn that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals published in that State on December 1 was 216, which may be classed as follows: Democratic, 43; Republican, 140; Neutral, 9; German, 8; Educational, 2; Religious, 2; Historical, 1; Independent, 1; Masonic, 1; Norwegian, 1; Agricultural, 2; Legal, 1; Bohemian, 1; not classified, 7. Total, 216. Only nineteen of these are dailies.

THE TERRITORIES.

Girls of 18 are allowed to vote and hold office in Wyoming Territory, but the other sex do not arrive at the years of discretion until 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Galveston has a castor oil manufactory.

Paris makes little watches no bigger than a three-cent piece.

Polish parents are compelled to give bonds to the amount of 300 roubles that their children shall speak only Russian in school.

At a marriage ceremony in Wickford, R. I., lately, the groom became impatient during the extended prayer, and interrupted the clergyman with "Elder, ain't that 'bout 'nough?"

We are warned by a recent writer against the use of Cassia cavettes, which are green on the inside and white on the outer, as analysis proves that the green is produced by an arsenite of copper.

As a result of the coaltrial strikes among the London cabmen, [illegible]

[illegible]

little dog of a man named Taff, who was drowned in the river at that city, was seen the next day to dive several times in the river at the spot where his master sank, and finally himself disappeared entirely. Several days subsequently the dog's body rose to the surface of the water and floated off, and the next day Taff's body rose at precisely the same spot.

A new fashion in dresses has appeared in Paris. A correspondent says long trains have been abandoned for "la robe ronde," which consists of a gown made plain, about a yard too long before and behind. There can be no doubt (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that this garment is a most admirably inconvenient design, but it is impossible to hear of its adoption without the melancholy reflection that it must nearly have exhausted the ingenuity which devised articles of female attire that do not and are not intended to fit the wearer.

According to official statistics, 302 accidents occurred on Prussian railways in 1867; the trains ran off the rails 206 times, there were 23 collisions, [illegible] times the carriages of engine were injured, 9 persons travelling on the train were killed, and 51 in other ways, while 65 were more or less seriously injured. The causes of the accidents were as follows: 22 arose from the state of the atmosphere (snow, fog, wind, &c.), 25 from accidental obstacles on the line, 4 from obstacles intentionally placed there, 11 from the carelessness of officials, 60 from the mistakes of engine-drivers, and 41 from the bad state of the line. The rest were the results of faults in the locomotives, carriages, &c., or of undiscovered causes.

The London [illegible] complains of the great injustice of depriving first-honor men in the English universities of the right to hold fellowships, on the ground that they are dissenters. Thus, Mr. Numa Hartog, who recently graduated at Cambridge University, as Senior Wrangler, the highest honor, is an Israelite, and two gentlemen, who went out first on the examinations in the Moral Sciences, are "Nonconformists." In case they had been nominal members of the Church of England these three distinguished students would, in due time, have obtained fellowships, yielding a large annual income, but now they are obliged to leave the university unrewarded, while their unsuccessful competitors at the examination will secure snug places, with all the pecuniary advantages and social credit of the position of a "fellow."

PERSONAL.

The Duchess of Somerset will adopt Grisi's daughters.

The oldest Senator in Congress is Simon Cameron, who was born in 1799.

Miss Jell, of Elizabeth, N. J., owns up to being an old maid. She has just passed her one hundred and fourth birthday.

Mr. Fechter, the eminent tragedian, arrived in New York December 31. He will open as "Hamlet" on the 10th inst.

O'Donovan-Rossa, who was recently elected to the British House of Commons, is still confined in the Chatham prison, and his principal occupation is that of darning the stockings of the convicts.

It is stated in Parisian journals that the renowned Italian tragedian, Ernest Rossi, has been secured by an American manager to give a series of 100 Shaksperian representations in America, commencing in the fall of 1870.

Baron Rothschild is understood to have been rather eagerly pressing his claims, recently, for an English peerage. He has much money and bonds, and Mr. Gladstone was disposed to indulge his vanity by raising him to the House of Lords; but the Lords still object to the presence of a Jew among them.

It has been reported that Senator Cole paid $50,000 for the defence of his brother in the Cole-Hiscock affair, Albany. The story is untrue. Wm. A. Beach, Esq., Troy, received $500. Senator Cole has thus far paid out less than $2,000 for the defence of his brother, and Judge Parker and Mr. Hadley, of Albany, have commenced suits in the Supreme Court to recover compensation for their services.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* says that the Rev. J. C. M'Ausland, rector of Cronmore, near Drogheda, has received notice from Mr. George Peabody's executors that that gentleman has bequeathed him £5,000 in consideration of the pleasure received from the perusal of his treatise on "The Hope of Israel."

Madame Ristori recently wrote to Miss Kate Field: "Can I ever forget your *dear* country, where I passed a year and a half so delightfully, receiving the warmest testimonies of affection from every class of society, enjoying perfect health, breathing in air charged with vitality, and feasting my eyes on skies as blue as those of Italy? . . . I always speak of your country with enthusiasm, bearing its memory engraved upon my heart, and wishing that a provokingly wide and indigestible sea did not separate me from people that I long to meet again."

The *Peuple Français*, which is considered as to some extent an organ of the Tuileries, makes the announcement that in future the Empress of the French will not attend any Ministerial Councils. Her Majesty's alleged participation in political matters has, it will be remembered, recently formed the subject of remark in the Paris papers. The *Rappel* even goes so far as to intimate that the press prosecutions which the Imperial Government have just set on foot have been due to the influence of the Empress.

A letter from Rome to the *Pungolo*, of Naples, says: "A person well informed as to what is taking place in the Farnese Palace informs me that the ex-King is in great financial embarrassment, his revenue being reduced to 2,180 crowns (five francs each) per month. He adds that His Majesty is obliged constantly to sell some object of art, and that a great number of them have been bought by the British Museum. Also the mother of the ex-Queen has sent her 4,000 thalers to meet the expenses of her confinement."

Elias J. Crandall was sentenced at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., last week to two years' imprisonment for seduction under promise of marriage. It is said that Crandall had been sued for damages for breach of promise by his victim, Miss Sarah E. Gault, and a verdict of $2,000 was rendered against him. He succeeded, however, in so arranging his affairs that the judgment could not be collected, and he was consequently put upon the "limits." The friends of Miss Gault subsequently procured an indictment against him for seduction under promise of marriage, and the trial resulted as above stated.

The latest French story: "A very pretty girl, of about 18, applied to the Central Commissary of Police at Lille, a few days back, to obtain for her the authorization necessary to visit the murderer Troppmann in his prison. 'What have you got to say to him?' asked the functionary. 'Sir, the matter is very simple,' she replied; 'he is alone, and requires care and nourishment. If I went and stayed with him for the time he still has to live I should be most attentive, and he could leave me the four thousand francs which he still possesses.' The astounded magistrate endeavored to make the young woman understand the impropriety of her suggestion, but she did not see the case in that light, and simply remarked: 'But, sir, his money will be lost, and he is so dull alone!'"

A Marysville, Cal., despatch of December 27 says: "For several days the wife of C. P. Pollard, druggist, has been ill of erysipelas, and died about 2 o'clock this morning. At the time of Mrs. Pollard's death her husband was asleep, and when he awoke and found that his wife was dead he returned to his room, lay down on the bed, and blew out his brains. Pollard's wife lost a daughter about a year ago, and neither has appeared the same person as before. Pollard was also involved somewhat financially. The deceased was a prominent Mason, an ex-Councilman, and one of our oldest and most prominent citizens."

In a saloon in New York, on Friday evening, John C. Heenan was playing "casino" table against Con. Fitzgerald. Suddenly a dispute arose between the card-players, which quickly culminated in Fitzgerald wildly jumping up, and planting his dexter digit on Heenan's frontispiece. Heenan, without relaxing his hold on the cards which he held in his right hand, arose in his seat and shot out his famous "left duke" twice on Fitzgerald's right eye, swelling it to enormous size, and keeling him over on the floor. Heenan then dropped the cards, and was about to spring forward to administer further punishment; but the crowd interposed and pinned him against the wall, until Fitzgerald had time to gather himself up and dart out of the door.

One day the Emperor Napoleon III sent for Marshal Pelissier in order to consult him on some important military question. When the Marshal reached the Emperor's ante-room he found there an old soldier, who had been very severely wounded at the storming of the Malakoff, and to whom the Emperor had granted an audience, and who was very insultingly treated by a couple of lackeys. The Marshal, who wore a very plain uniform, and who was unknown to the footmen, listened for awhile to the sneers at the old soldier, and then, raising his cane, commenced belaboring them with it, accompanying every blow with savage oaths. Napoleon's attention was attracted by the noise in the ante room, and, suddenly opening the door, he was amazed at the singular scene which met his eyes. "*Mais, Monsieur le Duc!*" he exclaimed, "what are you doing?" "Whipping two poltroons, who impudently abused an old soldier of mine," replied the Marshal, panting for breath. [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS.

Address of the Emperor.

Feeling of the Corps Legislatif—The Officers Elect—The Irreconcilables.

Condition of the Finances.

The Empress and Her White Camel—The Sultan and Pacha.

Dalmatia and Spain.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE OPENING SPEECH.

The opening address of the Emperor, viewed differently, according to the standpoint of the viewer, has, however, produced on the whole a bad effect. They have not found it clear enough concerning liberal reforms, nor broad enough as to the reforms he promises, and beyond all, too plainly jesuitical. The famous expression, meant to be so effective—"Order, I answer for it; liberty, help me, gentlemen, to save it," has been criticised with bitterness. Not from the point of view of the promise to maintain order, which all want except a party almost invisible as to numbers, though turbulent, noisy, and, to a certain degree, dangerous, from its audacity; but from the point of view of liberty, of which the Emperor assumes to be the chief defender, the thing seemed too strong even for an opening speech, or, in other words, a programme drawn up for effect. Let the Emperor give up his sovereign prerogatives with more or less good grace! Let him concede liberties with more or less good will! Let him make a merit of the giving up of the power which the nation demands, and by the aid of universal suffrage, takes from him! Nothing can be better. It is legitimate to appear to give what one is bound to restore. But for the robber of liberty to declare himself its savior, might have done in the days of the first Napoleon, but it is farcical now.

However this may be, if really the Emperor, forced or not, gives the *Corps Legislatif* freedom of action, and yields all the power that the country wants to resume, a peaceful transition from a personal to a parliamentary empire may take place. From this point of view the campaign has opened well on the part of the Emperor. Eight of his Chamberlains, or officers of his household, who were at the same time Deputies, have resigned their former positions, and the Emperor has accepted, a thing which has produced a very good effect.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Governed by these uncertainties which give rise to a lack of belief in the Imperial will to give liberty, the *Corps Legislatif* oscillates irresolutely in anomalous fluctuations of shifting majorities, and is without any controlling party. The first acts of the Chamber do not enable us to decide whether the majority will be with the centre right or the centre left, that is disposed to move backward in the road to freedom or to advance toward it. It seems to me most likely that, for some weeks at least, many months perhaps, and perhaps forever, it will oscillate, sometimes withdrawing, sometimes advancing, and playing at see-saw, like the imperial policy whence it proceeds. This is a poor method, causing disaffection, dangerous and almost always fatal to those who pursue it. But it is the game of the day, and we must yield to it, though regretfully.

It is asserted in the political world that the Emperor frequently consults Mr. Guizot, the unlucky Minister of King Louis Philippe, him whom we look on as the principal cause of the Revolution of 1848. I do not know that the story is true, but if it is I regret it. There can come from that rhetorical and absolutist mind only that advice which is fatal to liberty.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Chamber of Deputies has chosen its President, Vice Presidents and two Questors. The President is Mr. Schneider, whom the Emperor appointed many years ago. The Vice Presidents are taken from the Centre Right and the Centre Left; so are the Questors. It has also been decided that there will be two sessions, and consequently new elections at the next one. The present officers, therefore, are only for a month at the most, the time of the extra session called for the verification of the powers of the fifty-five Deputies whose right to their seats has not yet been officially declared. Then the regular session will begin as it does every year.

Judging by the officers chosen, and by the refusal to admit a certain Deputy, the present Ministry will be replaced by one made up by Emile Ollivier from the Centre Left, though this shifting Deputy loses more than he gains in public opinion. Then the government will have always against it the thirty-five to forty votes of almost avowed Republicans, and as many more of persons who are gradually moving toward Republican ideas, making a total of from seventy to eighty almost hostile Deputies. There are a hundred who shift from side to side, sometimes on the Right and sometimes on the Left, and from a hundred and twenty to an hundred and fifty who are pretty trustworthy. This does not augur well for the government. In the meantime the Emperor mollifies them as much as he can by dinners, receptions, and affectionate welcomes. They are invited by fifteens, so that he can talk with each one. Even the irreconcilables are to be invited, and all having taken the oath, it cannot be assumed that any one will break it.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

The party of the irreconcilables or utter enemies of the Emperor, does not increase. Its excess in language, and its desire for excess in all things alienate from it, all interested in the maintenance of order. The party of disorder, the "dividers," as they call them, are constantly losing, in France and elsewhere, the opportunity of seizing power, by force, or gradually, by universal suffrage. Their representatives, the irreconcilable Deputies, such men as Bancel, Gambetta, and especially Rochefort, seem to tone down their exaggerated hates, which find a lessening echo among the people. The Left has, it is true, made a proposal to the Chambers, the tendency of which is to turn the *Corps Legislatif* into a National Convention, after the style of the famous Republican Convention of the last century. But this proposition, though listened to without disorder, has no chance of success. Raspail called for the impeachment of the Ministry; but that will not commend, perhaps, more than ten votes. They say, also, that Rochefort, sick of finding himself in the Chamber alone, except for the old and almost insane Raspail, is seeking to claim the pillar rather than excite him. He has even left the seat he occupied beside him, not because he abandoned Raspail, but, as he said, no matter how much of a Republican one might be, he was not required to smell camphor forever. Raspail incessantly smokes the camphor cigarettes he invented, and the odor, it is said, is peculiarly disagreeable to Rochefort. Sometimes much less is needed to break the strongest political friendships.

SYMPATHY FOR SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of War has sent to Algeria, in the disciplinary companies, two soldiers who took part in the ultra Democratic and half-seditious meetings at Belleville. The Democrats at once organized a subscription to buy the freedom of the soldiers, but it seems that the idea has been given up, because a number of soldiers have asked a similar assistance, since they have been present at meetings of the same kind, and were exposed to like misfortune with their comrades. This reminds me of a chaplain at the galleys, who, to induce the convicts to confess, gave each one who did so a glass of wine extra. At the end of a few days all wanted to confess, so that the chaplain was forced to give up his donation or empty his cellar.

THE FINANCES.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Magne, a very able man, has done one or two things which have produced a good effect in the money market. They are also beginning to speak of retrenchment in the estimates for this year. This is the first desire and need of France, justly irritated by the wretched condition of its finances, and by finding itself getting deeper in debt every year, without a great war, without famine, but simply through the wasteful ways of the government. But it is a hard thing to do. Until we see that general European disarming which all are waiting for and which none will begin, we can make very little progress in the real path of economy.

THE EMPRESS AND HER CAMEL.

The Empress has arrived from her journey to the East, bringing with her [illegible]

[illegible]

correction, side with the "revolutionists." The difficulty, once confined to Dalmatia, now becomes Slavic, and may, therefore, carry the Russian element with it in its train, and a great war may arise. Still, we are assured that the Czar declared that if Austria invaded Montenegro only temporarily, and for the sole purpose of conquering the insurrectionists, Russia had no concern in the matter. Let us hope so.

The Empress of Austria is really to pass the winter at Rome, where she has already engaged apartments. Her brother-in-law, the ex-King of Naples, offered her lodgings with him, which was very natural. But she refused, fearing lest an acceptance might offend Austria's new ally, the King of Italy.

SPAIN.

The candidacy of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne is near its end. His relatives do not wish him to take the position. The prospects of the Duke de Montpensier and the Prince of the Asturias are more discussed than ever. The latter has a little court in expectation, but the fact of his mother's having carried off the crown jewels, and almost known to have done so, must hurt him. The republic, on the other hand, regains ground. Prim at this moment is drawing nearer the Republicans, and old Mazzini, who never abandons his idea of a triple republic in Italy, Spain, and France, is said to be on the point of entering into negotiations with the versatile General on that subject. Prim is adroit, and Mazzini skilled; but both are unlucky when it comes to establishing anything. I doubt the usefulness, rather than the possibility, of their union.

EMMA CARNEY.

EARTHQUAKES.

Severe Shocks on the Pacific Coast.

From the Gold Hill (Nevada) News, Dec. 27.

Last night a series of earthquake shocks of greater or less force and duration visited this section, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening and continuing at intervals until a little past 9 o'clock this morning. There were ten perceptible shocks in all, and some people think they distinguished even more. They came in series of three at a time within a few seconds or minutes of each other, and, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, occurred successively about as follows: At 6 o'clock, three shocks; at ten minutes of 10, three shocks; at twenty minutes of 2, three shocks; and at [illegible] minutes past 9, one shock. The vibrations of the first appeared to be in a northerly and southerly direction, but the latter ones seemed to be more oval and east.

The first shock occurred at just about 6 o'clock, town time, and was the most severe yet experienced in [illegible] Uncle Sam. It was very strongly felt throughout Gold Hill and Virginia, and it is difficult to say at which place it actually was the heaviest, although at Virginia there was the most alarm and damage. In both towns the population sought the streets in a great hurry, and the end of all things was thought to be close by. [illegible]

[illegible]

DECADENCE OF NEW ENGLAND

Depopulation of Country Towns.

From the Palmer (Mass.) Journal.

The decrease in population among the country towns of Massachusetts is quite startling. The same may be said of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. [illegible]

[illegible]

A LETTER FROM MR. STANTON.

Expectations Concerning Himself—A Reference to the Past.

General Moorhead, in his remarks to the citizens' meeting at Pittsburgh, on Monday, read the following letter from Mr. Stanton:

WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible], 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND: [illegible]

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

A New Era of Peace and Progress.

[illegible]

THE RED RIVER TROUBLE

Return of Mr. McDougall and Party—The Cause of the Insurrection—What Mr. McDougall Thinks About It—The Fenians Mixed up in the Row.

St. Cloud, Minn. (Dec. 30), Dispatch to the Toronto Telegraph.

I arrived here from St. Paul, en route to Fort Garry, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. I find the people in this State take more interest in the trouble in the Winnipeg country [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31, 1869.

Governor McDougall, Colonel Dennis and [illegible] arrived here to-day, and will remain for a few days. [illegible]

Later—Further Particulars of Interview with Governor McDougall.

[illegible]

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Divisions in the Tribe of Tammany—Dissatisfaction Among the Warriors—The Ring in Danger—Probable Chance for Honest Men.

From the New York Times, Dec. 31.

There are indications that the Tammany ring, which has so long controlled the government of the city, and disposed its immense patronage to suit its own purposes, is about to suffer a breach. [illegible]

[illegible]

AFRICA.

Another Letter from Dr. Livingstone—Work Remaining to be Done.

[illegible]

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER.

MY DEAR MR. KIRK: [illegible]

[illegible]

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

[illegible]

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Gives a Brief Account [illegible]

From the Toledo Blade.

[illegible]

HEALTH LIFT.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE HEALTH-LIFT.

Average Daily Attendance over 300.

[illegible]

The Limited Daily Exercise.

[illegible]

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

MEDORA LEIGH.

[illegible]

STRUGGLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

[illegible]

NASBY.

[illegible]

AFRICA.

[illegible]

BANK ROBBERY.

[illegible]

HEALTH LIFT.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE HEALTH-LIFT.

Average Daily Attendance over 100.

Vitality attained and increased, disease eradicated, health restored, and a symmetrical, permanent strength developed by

Ten Minutes' Daily Exercise.

Rooms for ladies and Gentlemen open from 6 a. m. until 9 p. m. The physician in charge may be consulted [illegible] by those desiring information.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

"MEDORA LEIGH."

An Addition to the Literature of the Byron Scandal—Dr. Charles Mackay's Answer to Mrs. Stowe—An Interesting History and Autobiography—Some Private Letters made Public.

From the New York Times, Jan. 1.

The discussion of the Byron controversy has received an addition, which is sure to attract quite as much attention as it deserves, in the shape of a volume published in London by Bentley, entitled "Medora Leigh; a History and an Autobiography." Dr. Charles Mackay stands as sponsor for the volume, prefacing the autobiography with an introduction and following it with a commentary on the charges brought against Lord Byron by Mrs. Stowe. We give herewith, from an advanced copy of this work, a summary of its contents, leaving our readers to decide upon the credibility of the story and to determine whether it makes for or against Lord Byron. Dr. Mackay states in his preface how he came upon the biography, and follows this with an introduction, covering eighty pages, or nearly one-third of the whole volume, and consisting of a review of the whole of this sickening controversy, interlarded with admissions of Lord Byron and sharp attacks upon Mrs. Stowe, whom Dr. Mackay styles a "Yankee," and, as if that were not enough, an "ultra Yankee." This introductory chapter closes with the following statement of what Dr. Mackay expects this history and autobiography of Medora Leigh to prove:

But though it is evident from all contemporary evidence, and from Lady Byron's own letters to Mrs. Leigh, that the charge of incest was not made in 1816,—and from Lady Byron's letter to her friend, Lady Anne Barnard, in 1818, that it was not made two years afterwards,—it is equally evident that the story as told by Mrs. Stowe is untrue as regards its date, and that the charge was made at a much later time. When was that time? Who made it? And did Lady Byron believe it, and lend it countenance? These inquiries will all find their answer in the history and autobiography of Elizabeth Medora Leigh, which will be duly set forth in the next chapter.

After this comes the history of Medora Leigh, as given by Dr. Mackay, and the autobiography. Almost is new or of special interest in the book we give substantially entire.

In the summer of 1843, twenty-seven years after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and nineteen years after the death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, there arrived in London, from Paris and the south of France, where she had resided for some time previously, a young lady with a pretty little daughter, nine or ten years old. The lady represented herself as the fourth child of Hon. Augusta Leigh, the sister of Lord Byron. She was born, she said, in 1814, and was consequently in her 29th year. She was good-looking rather than eminently handsome, had dark eyes and hair, and a dark complexion, and was [illegible]

[illegible]

… lived. Mr. Trevanion, when made aware of my position, implored me to tell Georgiana the truth, and throw him and myself upon her mercy. I did so. My misery and my repentance appeared to move her much; and she blamed herself for having thrown me so much in Henry's (Mr. Trevanion's) way. I was but 15 years of age at this time, in the year 1829. My sister concerted with her husband as to the steps to be taken, and it was agreed between them that they should ask my mother's permission to take me abroad along with them. Permission was obtained without much difficulty, and when I was within three or four months of my confinement, I was taken by them to Calais. * * * Three months afterwards, when my health was partially restored, Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion returned to England with me—they to the house of an aunt, and I to the house of my mother. * * * During the whole autumn and winter of this year I was constantly left in Henry's (Trevanion) society; and early in 1831, I, for the second time, found myself likely to become a mother. He begged and entreated me to confide in my mother, and wrote a letter, which I copied and signed, in which I invoked her assistance in my trouble. She burnt this letter as soon as she read it, and was at first very kind to me, though she afterwards became very cruel. It was finally agreed between her and Georgiana that I should again leave London, and accompany my sister and her husband into the country. I was not told what part. This was in March, 1831. In June of the same year, or three months afterwards, Colonel Leigh unexpectedly arrived at the country house, preceded by an attorney and a Sheriff's officer. These parties having gained admittance, Colonel Leigh drove up to the door in a travelling carriage. His old coachman was on the box, and a woman, intended to represent a lady's maid, was inside. What ensued was great misery to me. I then believed, though I had been told to the contrary by my sister and her husband, that Colonel Leigh was my father. I wished to spare him the knowledge of my shame. We were never, any of us, taught to love and honor him. But, strange to say, I was his favorite child, and had greater influence over him than any one when he was violent, and would have done anything to hide his faults or spare his feelings. I was allowed to have ten minutes' private conversation alone with Henry, during which he exacted a promise from me that I would escape as soon as possible from my mother, and run away with him. Colonel Leigh proposed to take me home with him, and sent me to my room to prepare for my journey while the carriage waited. I found Georgiana in my room, apparently in great distress of mind. She begged forgiveness of me if she had done me any wrong, assured me that she would immediately procure a divorce, and that then I could marry Henry if disposed to do so. Colonel Leigh showed much emotion, as did every one present; but all his grief seemed dispelled at the first turnpike, in his eagerness to pass crooked farthings.

At 12 o'clock at night we arrived in London, and stopped somewhere in the neighborhood of Oxford [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

Whatever General Spinner's opinions in regard to specie payments may be worth, he has certainly hit the right nail on the head when he says that the business interests of the country have more to fear from the monopoly and consolidation of railroads than from any other element in connection with trade and money. There are now nearly 45,000 miles of railway in operation in the United States, which cost, in round figures, $2,000,000,000, and which yield a gross revenue of nearly five hundred millions of dollars per annum. In addition to these, a very moderate estimate gives the aggregate length of roads now projected, and which will in all probability be opened for traffic within the next three years, at not less than 15,000 miles. Estimating the average cost of these new roads at the average cost of the roads that have been built ($45,000 per mile), and assuming that the average annual gross revenue from them will be in the same ratio to their cost as those now in operation, viz., 25 per cent of their original cost, it would give the total revenue of the railways of the United States, three years hence, at about $670,000,000 per annum. The chief object of the consolidation, which has been the dominant idea of railway policy for the past few years, is to control the revenues, in order to have command of large sums of ready money for speculative purposes, and that consolidation is rapidly concentrating the control of a large proportion of this vast annual revenue into the hands of a few cliques, who understand each other so well that it is in their power to combine and use the power of their ready money in any scheme that Wall street may invent. The gold-gambling game in September, and all other similar schemes, grew out of the money power concentrated in the hands of such men as Fisk and Gould and Vanderbilt by the control of railway revenues. Thus far this class of gamblers have been content with slaughtering each other, but some time, when some triumphant clique shall find no opponent worthy of the exercise of its power, it may be turned against the national credit, and even if it should not, the existence of so great power in the hands of such men cannot fail to prove oppressive to the legitimate interests of trade. One need only consider how the roads centring in Chicago are being consolidated, to see how this money power is being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company now control 1,257 miles of road. The revenue drawn by its diverging lines from all parts of the Northwest goes to Wall street to be used in speculations, and instead of aiding the legitimate business of the country is made an element of confusion. This general policy of all the companies drains the West of an immense amount of ready funds, and helps to produce a chronic stringency of money. It is to be hoped that the Constitutional Convention of this State will take the initiatory steps in this necessary reform in railway management, by requiring all the railways chartered by this State to keep their principal offices within the State instead of in Wall street. This would remove some of the inducements to further consolidation and concentration of power, as far as roads centring here are concerned.

The New York *Times* publishes a partial list of interest and dividends due January 1 on government bonds, State bonds, railway stocks, and the banks of New York city, which may be summarized as follows:

SEMI-ANNUAL GOLD INTEREST OF PUBLIC FUNDS—JANUARY, 1870.

[illegible]

STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER DIVIDENDS—JAN., 1870.

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past seventy-two hours:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the week ending Jan. 1:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the first of the above tables was made up: 254 cars wheat; 36 cars corn; 69 cars oats; 9 cars rye; and 2 cars barley. Total, 370 cars, or 95,000 bu.

There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day, but a rather quiet set of markets, except in wheat, the majority of operators having scarcely recovered from the fatigue of two days' idleness. There was all the less disposition to trade, as the heavy storm of last night cut off the Eastern despatches, and thus deprived buyers and sellers of the information on which they usually base their estimates of values in this market.

Highwines were dull at Friday's prices, with sales of 100 brls at 91c, and 50 brls iron-bound at 93c; closing steady at the range.

Dressed hogs were dull and easier; closing at $10.50@11.25 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

Provisions were quiet, and lower, in sympathy with the apathy reported from the Stock Yards, while there was almost nothing done except in pork. The market for this product opened weak at $28.75 for seller February, strengthened to $29.25, settled back to $29.00, and closed with free sellers at that figure. Lard was dull, and ⅛c lower. Meats were sick, and suffered a decline of fully ¼c. We quote the following as the closing prices: Mess pork, $27.75@28.00; do seller February, $28.75@29.00; mess [illegible], $27.00@27.25; lard, 16¾@16⅞c; do seller February, 16⅞@17¼c; dry salted shoulders, 10½c; rough sides, 13c; short ribs, 13½c; green hams, 14c; sweet-pickled do, 14½@15c; grease, 9@14c, and tallow, 9@9½c. Sales were made of 1,150 brls mess, seller February, at $29.25; 200 brls do at $29.00; 200 brls do at $28.75; 700 brls, buyer February, at $29.00; 250 brls, seller March, at $29.50; 400 brls, cash, at $28.00; 200 brls do at $28.25; 50 tcs lard at 16c loose; 30,000 lbs dry-salted shoulders at 10½c; 20,000 lbs do at 10½c; 20,000 lbs green do at 10½c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 13½c; [illegible] lbs green hams at 14½c; 40,000 lbs do at 14c.

The stock of pork here to-day is estimated at 21,000 brls.

The flour market presented few if any new features. The volume of business transacted was a trifle larger than towards the close of last week, and prices ruled firm and unchanged. Sales embrace the following: White Winter Extras—100 brls not named at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do on private terms. Unsound White Winters—100 brls not named at $4.25. Spring Extras—200 brls not named on private terms; 100 brls do at $4.75; 25 brls do at $4.50; 150 brls do at $5.50. Unsound Extras—200 brls not [illegible]

[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at $1.13@1.14. Oats quiet at 67@68c. Whiskey steady at 99c@1.00. Lard weak at 17½c. Pork dull at $30.50. Dressed hogs weak at $12.00@13.00.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—11:15 A. M.

Flour at 23s. Winter wheat at 9s; red do at 8s. 1d.; white do at 9s. 6d. Corn at 28s. 3d. Pork at 105s. Lard at 74s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Pork at 106s.

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city during the past week:

INSPECTED INTO STORE—Wheat—1 car No. 1 white, 1 car No. 2 red, 21 cars No. 1 spring, 612 No. 2 do, 131 cars No. 3 do, 42 cars rejected do. Corn—17 cars No. 2, 15 cars rejected, 100 cars no grade. Oats—171 cars No. 2, 44 cars rejected. Rye—3 cars No. 1, 10 cars No. 2, 1 car rejected. Barley—5 cars No. 2, 1 car rejected.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—Wheat—1,050 bu No. 2 red, 6,681 bu No. 1 spring, 3,778 bu No. 2 do, 4,039 bu No. 3 do, 3,409 bu rejected. Corn—4,773 bu No. 1, 77,611 bu No. 2, 4,281 bu no grade, 1,661 bu rejected. Oats—1,269 bu No. 2, 8,153 bu rejected. Rye—1,297 bu No. 2, 779 bu rejected. Barley—1,650 No. 2, 1,298 bu rejected.

LATER.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was quiet, but prices were steady, the market closing at 77½c seller January, and 79¼c seller February. No. 2 corn was dull, and a shade easier, closing at 70c seller January. No demand for oats. Pork products ruled quiet, with sales confined to 100 brls mess pork at $29.50 seller February, and 50 boxes Cumberlands at 13c. There was no inquiry for grain at the evening session.

The hog market ruled dull and heavy throughout, closing weak at $8.25@10.60 for common to strictly choice grades. There was a good demand for beef cattle, and the market was firm at $3.50@7.75 for inferior to choice.

Walter Brown & Son's Monthly Wool Circular.

Since the opening of the clipping season the course of the wool trade has been very much as we anticipated at the time, as a reference to our circulars will show.

The manufacture and sale of woollen goods, which must always affect the market for the raw material, have been, with few exceptions, decidedly unprofitable, but as manufacturers will be likely hereafter to obtain all their material more in accordance with the prices of the fabrics they produce—for those who are skilful and responsible, we think the future is more promising. The closing weeks of the year are seldom characterized by activity in any branch of wholesale business, and those just passed have been the dullest of a very dull year. Manufacturers have remained at home, determined that, in their annual inventory, the item of wool should figure as small as possible. Since the 9th ult., at which time many buyers laid in supplies, both at public and private sale, there has been little evidence of their existence. Most of the mills are, however, running full time, and it follows of necessity that the machinery must be supplied, and that buyers will again soon be in the market. Probably, there has been no time for many years, when manufacturers have had to calculate so closely, and when it has been so difficult for them to obtain financial accommodations from commission merchants; and while we regard this as an evidence of a return to a safer and healthier condition, it will, in the [illegible]

[illegible]

… the year 1869: Fleeces, 45c to 60c; pulled, 37c to 48c. Average prices for the year 1868: Fleeces, 45c to 60c; pulled, 38c to 50c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charge of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—Received, 12,937 lbs; shipped 13,052 lbs. The butter market has undergone no important change since our previous report. For choice table qualities a steady fair demand exists, and prices remain comparatively steady at [illegible], while for the lower grades the inquiry is limited, and prices rule weak and irregular. We quote: Choice dairy, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common grades, 15@20c.

BAGGING—The market remains inactive, and values are nominally unchanged. We repeat our quotations of Friday last, as follows: Stark, 42½c; Lewiston A, 42½c; Fort Pitt, 41½c; Ludlow A, 41½c; Great Falls, 44½c; American A, 40c; Androscoggin, 42c; Union A, [illegible]; gunnies, 44c; Burlap, [illegible]; wool sacks, 65c.

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons at $13.00; 10 tons at $14.00 on track.

[illegible]

SUGARS—The movement in this market to-day was a moderate one, and, as the intelligence received from the East was of an unchanging character, prices ruled firm as follows:

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Our Lake Harbors.

[illegible]

… removing solid rock which is twelve feet under water. Six hundred and fifty cubic yards of rock have been removed by the aid of nitro glycerine and the most approved machinery.

Marquette harbor. Amount of appropriation, $37,000. Three hundred feet of breakwater has been built.

LIGHTHOUSES.

During the past season, one new lighthouse, to cost $9,500, has been commenced at Menomonee harbor. Next season that will be completed, and a new one built at Muskegon, to cost $15,000, and one at Mission Point, on Grand Traverse Bay, costing $8,500. The Lighthouse Board also contemplate erecting at least one new one at some point on this shore.

SURVEYS.

During last August, Assistant W. T. Casgrain has made a very minute hydrographical survey of Chicago harbor and the adjacent shore. He also surveyed Port Washington harbor in July, Michigan City harbor in September, and Calumet River, in Illinois, in October.

LOW WATER INDICATOR.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning sheets or explosions of boilers from low water.

Address, for information or Indicators,

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,

Cor. Third & Lock-sts., Cincinnati, O.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies.

Use these only, and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease, in any stage, which they fail to cure.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

[illegible]

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Quincy Street to be Opened to a Uniform Width, from State to Market Street.

Accommodations for Aldermen and Reporters—The Sale of Bonds.

Street Improvements—Amendments to Rules—Committee Reports.

Communications, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night. Present, Ald. Cox, Somers, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Montgomery, Calkins, McAvoy, Deggy, Whitaker, Tracey, Hickey, Batterman, Powell (W. B.), Powell (George), Holden, Wilce, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, Rutsbeck, Campbell, [illegible], McGrath, Tyler, Berger, Schintz, Bergley, Carney, Herting, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine, Mr. President.

CONSTABLES.

The Mayor submitted the following nominations of Constables: Second Ward, Charles T. Hale; Third Ward, Saville Stott; Ninth Ward, John Lafin; Tenth Ward, William D. Hayes; Seventeenth Ward, Albert Michaelson; Nineteenth Ward, Nathan E. Potts.

All were confirmed, with the exception of Mr. Stott, whose nomination was laid over.

POLICE CONSTABLE.

The Mayor submitted, with the statement that he had no authority in the premises, a communication from the Justices of the South Side Police Court, praying the appointment of an additional Police Constable for that division, and asking that George Cooper be appointed.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police.

PETITIONS.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

False Imprisonment—Confirmation of Titles—A Tiger-Fighter Receives His Stakes.

The City Printing Case—Close of the Arguments—Wills Probated.

Police Court Affairs—How Some People Conducted Themselves on New Year's Day.

Superior Court.

ON TRIAL.

Samuel Isaacs v. Peter Graff. Case to recover for an alleged false imprisonment. On trial. In this case it is charged that the defendant caused the arrest of plaintiff, in May last, upon a charge of larceny as bailee of which he was acquitted for want of prosecution.

CONFIRMATION OF TITLES.

[illegible]

LOST AT FARO AND REGAINED AT LAW.

Saul G. Rounds v. Walter R. Winchester and Thomas Haynes. Action of trover to recover money lost at gaming—faro. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $264.48.

FORECLOSURES.

[illegible]

NEW SUITS.

Joel Ellis et al. v. Christian Buerck. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

Circuit Court.

CITY PRINTING.

The city printing (German) case was again before the court yesterday, the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction to restrain the execution of the contract implied by the resolution of the Council to publish its proceedings in the Volks-Zeitung being continued and concluded. The matter was taken under advisement, an early decision being promised.

County Court.

WILLS PROBATED.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

GRAND JURY.

A grand jury was empanneled in this court, Mr. Eli F. Hollister as foreman.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1869. GEO. W. WAITE.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

About Fifty Employes of the Western Union Office in this City Quit Work.

Cause of the Trouble—Attempt to Coerce the Company—Its Result.

Yesterday the Chicago office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was called upon to experience the inconvenience of one of those peculiar affairs popularly known as a "strike." In the present instance, this "strike" commenced in San Francisco, and by this time has become somewhat of a national matter, inasmuch as it has extended to all parts of the country where the wires of this company run.

[illegible]

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Joseph Jefferson Institutes a Suit Against C. D. Hess & Co. for Producing His Play at the Opera House.

History of the Play of Rip Van Winkle—How it has been Amended and Improved.

What it Cost Mr. Jefferson.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

[illegible]

THE HOLY LAND.

Lecture by Rabbi Sneersohn at Library Hall.

Palestine and its Rulers—Jerusalem and its Inhabitants.

A large and highly intelligent audience, mainly composed of our Hebrew citizens, gathered in Library Hall last evening, on the occasion of a lecture on "The Holy Land," by the Rabbi Sneersohn, for twenty years a resident of Palestine.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Foley's "Unknown"—Ocean Yacht Race—Base Ball—The Prize-Ring.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

Coal.

[illegible]

"Ecce Femina."

Such is the title of a new book devoted to the female suffrage reform movement, just published by Carlos White, Hanover, New Hampshire. The volume has received the highest recommendation from the Eastern press as an able advocate of the cause it treats of, and as discussing matters of extraordinary interest. Attention is called to the advertisement of "Ecce Femina," in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

RICHINGS'
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

MARITANA,

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

LITTLE EMILY.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LOTTA.

Little Nell and the Marchioness,

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

BILLY EMERSON in Song and Dance,
Love Among the Roses.

THE GIANT! THE GIANT!
The Greatest Wonder of the Age

A. FISHER'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Nos. 125 and 127 North Clark-st.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES,
By the celebrated costumer,
MRS. L. HAGEMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, January 6, at 11 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.,
An American Eagle, Cut from Athens Marble,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fancy Goods,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Chromos, Engravings, Paintings,
FRENCH CHINA WARE,
Clocks, Parian Marble Ornaments,
Etc., Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock.
At our salesroom, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, January 5, at 9½ a. m.,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
Including a good line of
Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.
At 11 a. m.—34 Cases Men's and Women's FUR-LINED BALMORALS.

$13,000 Worth of
Custom-Made Clothing.
GENTS' CASSIMERE SHIRTS,
Merino Undershirts and Drawers,
White Linen Shirts and Hdkfs,
Merino and Cotton Hosiery,
SAMPLE TRUNKS, TABLES, &C., &C.
Being the balance of the stock of
SAM'L LIBERMAN & SON,
Wholesale Clothing Dealers.
Is in prime order and MUST BE SOLD.
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, Jan. 6, at 9½ a. m., promptly,
By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO.
Regular Wednesday's Sale
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
DANIEL LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO.
MORTGAGE SALE.

DELMONICO
DINING HALL,

LOST AND FOUND.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO LEASE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Duke of Genoa Declines the Spanish Crown.

Resignation of the Prim Ministry.

Progress of the Œcumenical Council.

End of the War in Paraguay.

Lopez Driven into Bolivia.

Spain.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRIM MINISTRY.

MADRID, Jan. 4.

A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. As a consequence, General Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet, in consequence of Italy's refusal to permit the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, is announced. It is reported that Admiral Topete will return to the Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 4—Evening.

The Ministerial crisis continues. The telegram from Florence announcing the negative of Italy was received here on Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by authority until to-day. For two days the government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take.

The Duke of Montpensier was expected to arrive here this morning, but his friends have telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the situation created by the action of Italy.

Italy.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

[By Hasson's News Agency.]

LONDON, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

ROME, Jan. 4.

The Bishop of Panama is dead.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Times this morning, commenting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation, says there should be no fears from that quarter, due to the fact that the American bonds, bearing twice the interest, are not as near par as consols.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.

Attempted assassinations continue to be reported throughout Ireland.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

South America.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—[illegible]

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAILURES.

[illegible]

ARMS AND MEN FOR TURKEY AND EGYPT.

[illegible]

MRS. STOWE'S LAST BOOK.

[illegible]

WALL STREET.

[illegible]